(SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for aco months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT. THE opinion delivered yesterday by Chief Justice Chase in the United States Supreme Court will attract no little attention, as it involves a decision that a contract made before the passage of the Legal-tender act, providing for the payment of money, cannot be discharged by legal-tender notes. Contracts made subsequent to 1862 are not necessarily affected by this decision, and for the present, at least, it will have no serious influence upon the bulk of the business of the country. While the Chief Justice admitted that Congress intended to make greenbacks "a legal tender in payment of debts contracted before the passage of the act," and while his decision is based on the assumption that such an intention was unconstitutional, and therefore void, the question of most vital moment, to wit, whether greenbacks are now, and have been ever since February, 1862, a legal tender for debts contracted since that period, is not involved in the case under consideration, but the following extract from the decision seems to clearly imply that the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, so far as it affects all current transactions, is indisputable. The Chief Justice says:-

"No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency of the legislation by which a note currency has been authorized in recent years. The doubt as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to bower to declare a particular class of these notes to be a legal-tender in payment of pre-existing debts, the only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly-adapted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted, but that the making of them a legal tender to the extent mentioned was such a means.

The real intent and meaning of the decision, therefore, appears to be that the Legaltender act was unconstitutional so far as it made United States notes a legal-tender for the payment of debts contracted previous to February, 1862, but that it is binding and valid so far as it affects all contracts made since that time.

A dissenting opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, Justices Swayne and Davis concurring, in which the broad ground is taken that the Legal-tender act was constitutional in its application to old debts as well as new ones. Its passage is justified because, while the States are prohibited by the Constitution from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, no such prohibition is placed upon the power of Congress, which therefore, by implication, possesses it, and because Congress is specifically endowed with the power to make all laws necessary to maintain the Governmentthe dissenting Judges contending that the exigencies of the war made the Legal-tender act, in its widest application, a necessity,

On the latter point, especially, great stress is laid. Justice Miller says that "the legaltender clauses of the statutes under consideration were placed emphatically by those who enacted them upon their necessity to the further borrowing of money and maintaining the ormy and navy," and he contends that if the legislation in question was necessary it was constitutional. He disposes of the main objection to this ruling by affirming that Congress is not only not forbidden to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, but that it frequently exercises that power, and will inevitably continue to exercise it.

THE OUTRAGE IN HAVANA.

On Sunday morning an outrage was perpetrated on four American citizens in the streets of Havana which will do much to intensify the feeling in the United States against the Spanish party in Cuba. It appears that blue neckties worn by these men gave offense to some individual of assassinating proclivities, who forthwith drew a revolver, shooting one man dead on the spot and wounding two others. The affair has caused the greatest excitement in Havana, and men of all parties unite in condemning the deed, while the authorities are apparently making every effort to cause the arrest of the perpetrator. Under these circumstances our Government is not afforded any pretext whatever for interference or even remonstrance. and we must be content to leave the matter in the hands of those whose duty it is to punish the crime. We hope that no enthusiastic Cuban patriot will accuse us of attempting to apologize for or extenuate this outrage. if we say that the sufferers in this affray were themselves very much to blame. We have no doubt whatever that these four Americans paraded the streets of Havana on Sunday morning with blue neckties-well knowing that blue is the revolutionary color-merely for bravado, relying upon the fact that they were Americans to protect them from assault either by the people or the authorities. To commit a piece of folly like this is perfectly characteristic of a certain class of young men in New York, Philadelphia, and other large American cities, and these four individuals in all probability thought that it would be an excellent joke to flaunt their blue ribbons in the eyes of the Spaniards, irritating them, and affording a deal of amusement for the wearers. If Americans will do such things as this, they ought to be prepared to take the consequences, and recollect that Havana at the present time is a very different place from New York. Persons, too, who are disposed to dilate upon this occurrence as furnishing a pretext for the United States to take immediate possession of Cuba, should consider what would have been the consequences to some ill-advised Spaniard if

Evening Telegraph | he had paraded one of our streets during the Rebellion with a secession cockade on his breast. He would not have been shot down as these Americans were in Havana, but he would undoubtedly have been roughly handled, and made to understand very distinctly that such a piece of bad taste would not be permitted. The despatch that gives us the particulars of this painful affair also states that the Captain-General has offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found, will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and executed within two hours after sentence is passed. This is certainly enough to relieve him from any complicity in the affair, and to satisfy the most energetic demands for vengeance that will be made by the friends of the assaulted men in this country.

FREE-TRADE REPUBLICANS. THE House of Representatives yesterday put a quietus upon the free-traders for the present by laying on the table, by a vote of 89 to 77, a resolution offered by Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, asserting that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. A motion to reconsider the vote was also laid on the table by the still larger vote of 91 to 80. In this latter vote the full force of the two parties on the tariff question was probably brought out, and although the majority in favor of a protective policy was but eleven, it was sufficiently large to ensure the postponement of the ruinous free-trade policy until the close of the present Congress, at least. The following Republicans, by voting in opposition to laying Mr. Marshall's resolution upon the table, showed their free-trade proclivities, and acknowledged that on all issues affecting the tariff policy of the country, they will be found working and voting hand in hand with the Democracy: .lows. Ingersoll .

Tenn. Judd..... Ohio. Julian.... Mo. Lawrence. Ills. | McCrary. Ill. Pomeroy N. C. Shanks.... N. C. Smyth..... Mo Stevenson.

This gives a total of twenty-six, all of whom, it will be seen, excepting only Messrs. Deweese and Dockery, of North Carolina, are Western men. Three of the Virginia Conservatives who claim to be allied to the Republican party, Messrs. Booker, Gibson, and McKenzie, also ranged themselves on the Democratic side of the question.

THE VERY GREAT COST and the limited demand for books printed in raised letters for the use of the blind havs prevented the preparation of but a few works, and in all the institutions for the instruction of this class of unfortunates there is a serious need of musical and other publications in raised letters for purposes of instruction. To supply in some measure the deficiencies in this respect, and to furnish all who need them musical and other works in raised characters at actual cost or less, and to the indigent blind without charge, is the object of the "National Association for Publishing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind." The intentions of this association are such as commend themselves to the charitable, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits that will be conferred if the association receives the support that it should from the wealthy citizens of the United States. Without such an organization a vast majority of the blind are totally deprived of all means of literary recreation and enjoyment, and they are shut out from what might be one of their chief consolations in misfortune. The association has now in progress a "Dictionary of Musical Terms," and it promises to issue other works as soon as possible. The association is endorsed by the managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, who commend it to the favorable notice of the citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere. The agent of the association in this city is Mr. H. L. Hale, No. 316 N. Twenty-first street, and we invite for him the cordial co-operation of

REPRESENTATIVE RIDGWAY, one of the new Virginia members, yesterday presented a bill repealing the act prescribing what is known as the "iron-clad" oath of office, and still another providing for the wholesale removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia. While it might not be expedient to adopt such a wholesale measure as is embraced in the former proposition at this early day, the latter should command the serious attention of Congress. It is the custom to remove the disabilities of almost every person who takes the trouble to request such removal, and it would be just as well to make a clean sweep in regard to Virginia, the people of which have complied in good faith with all the requirements of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IS already making preparations for taking the next census, which is not to be done until the year 1871. In this country the census is to be taken a full year sooner, and Congress has not, as yet, matured a plan for accomplishing the task. The House has passed a cumbrous bill creating a ponderous machinery for taking the census, but the Senate seems disposed to adhere to the old and defective methods emplayed in the past. The House project could certainly be beneficially modified, but it is extremely doubtful if the result under the old system, as proposed in the Senate, will be satisfactory. Whatever is done, however, should be done without delay.

—Mr. Jonathan Jenness, Jr., of Rye, N. H., who died on the 1st instant, aged 77, was in some respects a remarkable man. During his life-time ke had never been over 60 miles from home, State or national election since he became a voter, and never missed winding the eight-day family clock every Sunday morning for more than forty years. The Portsmouth Times says that he was consigned to the grave wearing the same pair of stockings that he wore when married, 54 WHARTON, Req.

SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE B. D. L. A. C. State taxes, payable to the clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

28 ST. PER CENT. or TWELVE B. D. L. A. C. S. STATE never rode in the cars but once, never missed a

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Sixtleth Anniversary Origin, Dectrines, and Monday was the occasion of the sixtieth anni-versary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church,

and was duly celebrated. In Pittsburg the Rev. E. Squires delivered an address, giving interesting facts in the history of this singular people, from which we make the following extracts:—

the following extracts:

Sixty years ago the fourth day of this month, the first Presbytery of our Church was organized. It was organized in Cumberland county. Tennessee. In the year 1800 a wonderful and most gracious revival of religion broke out in the Presbyterian Church in the Mississippi valley. This revival extended to Pennsylvania, but ley. This revival extended to Pennsylvania, out-the seat of the revival was in Kentucky. It was not exclusively conflued to the Presbyterian de-nomination, but it also extended to the Methodist and the Baptist churches, but the leaders in this revival were the Presby-terians. The revival continued for five years. The great cry of the churches at that time was for more ministers. To sup-ply the churches that were established with ministers was almost impossible. Among the many young men that were brought into the ministry during the revival were King, Ewing. ministry during the revival were King, Ewing, and Macadue. They were men of piety, and were very popular with the churches. The churches sent up a petition for the licensing of these men, which was granted. They commenced to preach, and they were wonderfully blessed in their preaching. Their ministry was a great success, and many churches were organized. They soon asked the Presbytery to ordain them. This seemed to be a precessly a This seemed to be a necessity, a necessity that sprung out of a revival. The Presbytery considered the matter and agreed to ordain them. These three young men when they were spoken to on the subject of their ordination, said that they could not with their present views fully adopt the Westminister Confession of Faith. They asked the Presbytery to make an exception with regard to the article on the subject of fatality, and said that in all other respects they were willing to receive the book. The Presbytery considered the matter, and agreed to ordain them notwithstanding the difference. The Synod of Kentucky, however, called this Presbytery to account, and required them to reconsider their action, and to require the young men to receive the whole book, or that they should take their parchments from them. The Presbytery refused to do this, and separated from the Old Presbyterian Church, and formed the denomination now known as the Cumberland Pres-byterians. The Synod in searching for reasons for her conduct in relation to this Presbytery, brought another objection which I have no noticed. She brought up the question of edu-cation in reference to these three men. They had not been classically educated. But the need of young men for the ministry was so pressing that the Presbytery were willing to ordain these men without a classical education. Allow me to remark that, while in the old book there is a requirement that all who enter the ministry must be classically educated, yet there have been many exceptions to this rule in the history of the Church. Our requirement is that

he should learn all he possibly can.

The speaker then reviewed briefly the doctrines of the Church, after which he alluded to its great prosperity. The denomination has now one General Assembly, 29 Synods, 96 Presbyteries, 1200 ordained ministers, 400 licentiates, and from 120,000 to 125,000 communicants.

DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE. The Killing of the Editor of the "Voz de The New Orleans Times of the 4th inst. has

Several days ago we received despatches from Key West, stating that Mr. Castanon, editor of the Voz de Cuba, had been assassinated by Cubans. This naturally caused considerable ex-Cubans. This naturally caused considerable excitement among the residents here, and stops were at once taken to obtain definite information, with the following result:—

"New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1870.—Mr. Juan Reyes, office of El Republican, Key West, Fla:—Is it true Castanon has been cowardly assassinated, as reported?

"Key West, Feb. 2, 1870.—Mr. J. G. Hava:—Untrue. Castanon slapped Cuban's face, and his adversary fired, killing him.

J. M. Reyes."

### OBITUARY.

Bon Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo. This gentleman died yesterday in Havana at a ery advanced age. He is known mainly as the bridegroom of the famous Diamond wedding, which took place in October, 1859, when he married Miss Frances Amelia Bartlett, the young daughter of a merchant living on Fourteenth street, New York. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was one of the most gorgeous affairs of the kind ever known in this country. The groom was then an old man, but a rich one. He and his bride removed to Cuba, and he has not been much heard of since.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AS

FINE AS ORDINARY CUSTOM WORK. JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

Unless you have inspected it you will hardly believe our Ready-Made Clothing can be as fine as

ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. REV. R. H. CHAPIN, D. D., THURSDAY EVENING, February 10.

Eubject-"The Roll of Honor." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24. Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service." PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3, Subject—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject-"French Polks at Home." PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts." ANNA E. DIOKINSON, April 7. Bubject-"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 922 OHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sebruary 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER OKNT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARK, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal represents tives on demand.

38 &t. J. H. HOLLINSHRAD, Secretary.

terrapho supil mile-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE. Profess J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TRN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVE NING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining ectures on the Wednesday evening of each week there

SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1841. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9.A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIRGAND.

Charles Bumphreys. John C. Oresson.

Charles Humphreys,
Samuel V. Mecrick,
William W. Keen,
Peter Williamson,
R. Rundle Smith,
A. J. Lewis,
Robert Toxand,
Issae F. Baker,
John Ashturst,
Frederick Fraley,
D. B. Cur mins,
Joseph S. Lewis,
William M. Tighman,
Oharles Wheeler,
Saunders Lewis,
John R. Oppe,
Heary L. Gaw,
Henry Winsor,
John Woish,
WILLIAM R. WOGERS, Jr., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECRIVED, [2] t tas 8

TIPTON OIL COMPANY OFFICE FORDERT PLACE, NO. 128 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1878.

FOUR CENTS PER SHARM on the Capital Stock
will be distributed to all parties furnishing the requisite
swidence of being entitled to the same, on account of proceeds from sales of Engines, Machinery, etc.

H. S. SHILLINGFORD,
28 tu28

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYRR,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FFVE PRE ORNT.
241m.

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles
of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
RVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North RIGHTH Street, west
side, near Arch. G. G. RVANS.

DR. HARBISON HAVING RETURNED from a professional trip through Europe, has resumed practice at his late residence, No. 229 K. FWELFTH Street. 2 5 31.

OLOTHING.

THE OLDEST FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

# ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605

CHESNUT STREET.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, ON SECOND PLOOR, CONTAINS ALL THE CHOICE FABRICS.

## BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS......\$18 "

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts.

THE AUTOTYPES

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LANDSGAPES

HAVE ARRIVED.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

CARLES' CALLERIES. No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very cheice and elegant assertment of styles, all en irely new, and at very low prices. Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beauti-fully lighted, and sear of access. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

OHINA, OLASSWARE, ETC.

#### **CAY'S CHINA PALACE** Has the most complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware

To be found in this city.

All the foreign goods are imported direct from the Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to on office free of charge, and insured against destination. [127 thamlmrp

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, DERKEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREKEL, HARJES & CO.,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

City of Allegheny Six Per

Cents,

PREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued

Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and

We recommend them as an unquestionable as

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively

small, the security offered is equal to that of the City

of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Govern-

ment Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold

We will receive applications for Policies of Life

JOHN &. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stock and Exchange Brokers.

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Rto., bought and sold on com

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURI-

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge

for parties making their financial arrangement

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF

Paris.

CREDIT available on presentation in any part of

DREXEL &

New York.

ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout

DUNN.

Members of the New York and Philadelphia

mission only at either city

ELLIOTT

TIES, GOLD BILLS, RTC.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

PETERSON & CO..

Dealers in Government Segurities

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Interest Allowed on Deposits

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

Old 5-90s Wanted in Exchange for New.

PHILADELPHIA

a very desirable and cheap security.

July, in Philadelphia, PREE OF STATE TAX.

ourity for investment.

BANKING

NEW LOAN. PIRST-CLASS SECURITY. WE OFFER FOR SALE

\$1,000,000

FINANOIAL

Louisville and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Sevens AT 87%.

And Accrued Interest from October 1 LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY RQUIP-PED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

\$16,000,000.

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVI-DENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of \$1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

\$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking \$600,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but \$1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD Street.

# CITY WARRANTS

PHILADELPHIA

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 South THIRD Street, .

PHILADRIPHIA.

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [18

B. K. JAMISON & CO., surance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our

> SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES. Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attent

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold con-DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE stantly received from New York by private wire, from our riends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J.O. GARRIGUES & OO., at the Sabbath School Emperium, 608 ABCH Street. 1214tuthale

UST PUBLISHED.

TWO NEW NOVELS. Askaros Kassis, the Copt.

A Romance of Modern Egypt. By Edwin De Leon. 13me.

By Lady di Beauclerk, author of "A Summer and Winter in Norway." 18mo. Fine cioth. \$1.25. ALSO,

The Mysteries of Masonry.

By L. E. Reynolds, P. M., P. H. P. 12mo. 500 pages. Extra cloth. \$2.00. For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, post-age free, on receipt of price by J. B. LIPPINOOTT & OO., Publishers.

(81 28 tuthit Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.